Biver and Sea,

We stood by the river that swept

We stood by the lake as it lay

In its glory and grandeur away.
But never a pulse o' me leapt.
And you wondered at me that day.

Was it strange I had nothing to say To so fair and enchanting a sight?

You are fair and a thing to be loved— Do you think I am heartless and cold

That I look and am wholly unmoved

To those who have looked on the sea."

Do. Re. Mt. Fa. Sol. La. St.

Prior the Ditroit Pres. Press.

A Major loved a majden so, His warlike heart was soft as Po.

He off would kneel to her and say: Thou art of life my only Re.

"Ah! if but kinder then would'st be, And sometimes sweetly smile on Me

"Thou art my life, my guiding star, I love thee near, I love thee Fa.

The maiden said: "Oh, fiel ask na; How can you go on thus? Oh, La P

The Major rose from bended knee, And went her father for to St.

Chapultepec.

From the Courier-Journal.

I too, I will go back I will turn back the whoels of Time. And outer caree again the Gardon of Delight That was called Youth. That was called Youth—am I grown old?—4t is not true—

I kissed her on the mostle. They say she has been buried three-and-thirty years, And they are all lars—I still am young. I am still young—how else?

As dark as Egypt - nut dark sendaht. As dark as Egypt - nulit when her first born died. For here, see here ! this is a look of it—

That was that day, but that night— That night a letter came, it was edged with black. I read it there by the camp fire's light

Grape
Hanging from the cypresses.
I heard a wolf how laway off.
They said it was a wolf, but I knew, I knew
It was fatan laughing.

Pshaw' this is a dream, a tying dream— And I am young, and she is here. I will wake un— To-morrow I will wake.

All through the long night Satan langued at me

That while is but came, it was sized with black.
I read it there by the came, it was sized with black.
I read it there by the camp, fire s light
Among the cy presses around Chaputtepec.)
I read it—I do not know what it said—it was edged with
black.
I never saw her any more.
The cypresses around Chaputtepec!
And the long mose waving in the night wind!
Come, I will whisper it to you; it is not more, that, it is
erabe.

All through the long might satan langued at me While I sought him. Ever keeping just be youd my maddened reach. I saw hits gray form emep along the dark ravines. Annelide through air. While I, bruised by Italia, and torn. Stumbled ober the necessa and the cactuses. They say they traced me on the morrow to where I lay, by whereas of cloid that hims blood stained. Upon the bristhing bounts of cardo leaves. And on the mooked and barbed thorns of that wild desert.

From the Whitehall Times. Twis Harry who the silence broke Miss Kate why are yeal like a tree ""
Because because Pin board, "she spoke," Oh, no, because you're woo'd, "sad he,

Her answer made the young man red "Because you're sappy, don't you know !"

From the $I=\log m$ deal.

To lord all dediand life the brow Families to his amounts top. The universal world, to brow The universal world, to brow Metry constants with stars, to keep Larrant water with some serve. To here a grantly the and the h fair's surper garment irons that eweep The fearly began the many that eweep The fearl, blue North—on this over mach:

Where storm horn shadows hale and hunt I knew thee, in the good as vento. And I wently was face. White as truth, I shad select thunderbook were wont

Playing the Lover and Playing the Fool.

Post the Interaptive Scalars.

Alax how soon the loars are over,
Contedits out to lary the lover.
As the minds carrower is the stage
All their minds carrower is the stage
All their os to day the scale.
But when we play the field how wills
The theatry explands beside.

That Amateur Flute.

Should be get that other flate—
Oh, what a desperance in the will its presence instituct.
How his eyes to be ayon he is raise

How his eyes in heaven he'd raise
As to plays.

Row he'd, Air hie days.

How he'd, Air hie days.

With the praise
With its praise
And the people of the story of the people?
That don't hee or in the story of the people.

Bis inhabit Chryshat perfors
View he weiteth and plays—
Where he stelleth and plays—
Where he lays, plays, plays
In the writed at vays,
And thinks we single to histen,
And appeals his byte finite.
When we he are the value of the first the mission of his flute—
Of the first the lists.

To Postumus-Still Another Translation.

Berney Book 11: Obe 14.

Not if thou slayest three hundred bulls a year

Canst thou appease the go; without a tear, Who three-headed derron And Tityus, Jove's huge limbed son,

Fast prisoners holds within that dismal floa

That must be crossed by all of mortal blood, Whether sceptred kings we be.

In vain the blood weaked buttle field we shun,

The black Cocynis, anakelike, coiling slow

We all must look on, and the Danaids woe,

And of the trees that were thy care in life

None will shade their short-lived lord

Thy hundred-halted Cacuman, and stain Marble floors with costiler wine

Than is qualled when pontials dine.

have the cypress tree abhorred.

Earth must be left, and home, and tender wife,

Thy heir, a better man than thou, shall drain

The Rev. Mr. Mackay of the Protestant

Episcopal Church wept in teen months ago to Leadville to establish a mission, with the purpose, if sufficiently encouraged of building a permanent church. At

And the licarse Adria's wind whipped waves: and run Houseward, when with deadly blast

Alas my Postumus they slin away.

Wrinkles, age's chilling breath,

Or peasants, gnawed by poverty.

Autumn's Auster whistles past.

Today at the task ne'er done.

And on Aights' and son

Or unconquerable death.

I'm the Bester Tourscruet. Hear the figure with his dute, Siver flute:

John IN MILLER

**Once more," she asked, "why are you now A tree!" He conduct quite perseive. **Trees bear some times and multi-a bow, And you can always bow—and lune.

"Why are you like a tree" she said.

For love, see here! this is a reck of it-she kent it twenty years. And hers-it was his doing. Satan's-I lost it-yes, more form. I had it. The day we storned Channite pec, I was forly years old that day.

have heard hes before.

On yesterday-1 swear it was but yesterday-

"My passion I cannot control, Thou art the idea of my Sol."

One answer, dear friend. I will make

To the questions your eyes ask of me "Talk not of the river or lake

I look on your tresses or gold-

Vith its dimpled face turned to the light:

BRITISH INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

The commercial statistics of Great Britain are shown for many years an excess of imbotts of merchandise over exports. For the westererted by the Board of Trade are these:

Table - 118117.722.000 \$1.280,100.000 \$025,100,000 That is to say, the accregate balance of trade \$25,130,500; or \$3,125,000,000, being an average of \$125,026,000, or \$625,130,000 per year, a sum ver nearly equal to the value of the total merchandise imports of the United States for the year 1880. Ordinarily, a country which imports more than it exports either difference in gold and silver or rans in debt to foreign creditors. Orest Britain does neither. In 1879 and 1880, the did, indeed, export nearly \$7,000,000 more specie than she imported, but during the three previous years her specie imports exceeded her specie exports by an aggregate of £10,000,000. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England, The stock of Fullion in the Bank of England, which was £21,215,760 on Jnn. 5, 1876, stood at £21,259,271 on Jnn. 5, 1881. Of the immense imports of gold into the United States during 1879 and 1880 only the £7,000,000 just ned came from Great Britain. remainder having been furnished by France and Germany. Nor do we hear of British tradesmen and British corporations being indebted to foreigners. No British comfal paper is to be found seeking for discountin European or American money markets, and no bonds of British railroads and other undertakings are hawked upon foreign stock erchanges. Of the enermous amount of merbandise and specie which has been poured late Great Britain within the past five years. mere than \$3,000,000,000 worth has been used

up and consumed in various ways, and the

world outside has nothing to show for it. More-

over, the country contrived every year to fur-

nish nearly £50,000,000 for new enterprises-

the total for five years having been nearly

\$240,000,000, or \$1,200,000,000. Is partial explanation of the phonomenon, it must be considered that the Board of Trade returns, from which our flaures are taken, reckon both imported and exported merchandise at its market value at British ports, and, consequently that the amount of imports is swelled by freights and charges, while that of exports remains at the bare shipping price of the goods. Now, three-fifths of the tonnage which arrives at and leaves Great Britain belongs to British owners, and since it may reasonably be assumed that freights are shared in the same proportion, it follows that during the last five years British vessels have brought home annually £267,600,000 worth of merchandise and carried away £180,100,000. Allowing that the freights on imports, which are mostly bulky articles, such as grain, flour, beef, cotton, and other raw materials, are 10 per cent. of their value, and that they are 5 per cent, on exports, which, being mostly manufactured goods are more costly in proportion to the room they occupy, we shall have £26,760,000 as the freight carned on imports and £9,000,000 for that earned on exports. Add to these again an average of 2% per cent, on imports to represent the profits of the importing merchants, and we shall have on annual imports of £382,260,000 the sum of £9,560,000 more. The apparent balance of trade against Great Britain is there fore greater than the real balance by the amount of these three items, namely, £45,320,000 to that the real balance is about £80,000,000. Even this is an immense sum, and the question how Great Britain pays it is highly interesting The answer is that she does not have to pay it htall; that it is nothing but the remittance to her of the income of her citizens from the investments they have made abroad, sent home in

The British people are distinguished not only by a spirit of adventure and enterprise, which scatters them over the face of the earth in search of fields for the exercise of their money making talents, but also by an intense love for the country of their origin. Wherever the Briton may go to build up his fortune, whether to America, Africa, Asia, or the islands of the Pacific, he niways looks back lovingly and regretfully to his native land. In the thought and in the speech of the British settlers Australia, and New Zealand, British morehants and bankers of New York, Calcutta, and Hong Kong. and of the British engineers and contractors who conduct British enter; rises in South America Fornt, and India, Great Beltain is always home, and the hope of their life is to go back and live there after their painful exile, lucrative as it may be, is orded. The centrifugat force, strong as it is which carries the British abroad, is not so air our as the centripetal attraction which draws them homeward, and thus it happens that every year thoumands of men who went away in their youth poor, come back in their old age rich, to spend for the remainder of their days their Incomes in Great Britain, but having behind them the luvestments from which those incomes are derived. England and Scotland are aprinkled thick with the luxurous country places of such men. They cluster in the smaller provincial towns, and their London residences vie in magnificence with those of

the form of goods.

In addition to these returned exiles, Great-Britain is the refuge of a considerable number of wealthy Continental Europeans whom either political nonessities have driven to her shores or who have been attracted thither by the tharms of her town and country life. The Embress Empirie, for example, has made her home in Logland, and spends there the am-ble fortune prudently hald mable by her late and for the contingency of his downfall. The Empress of Austria goes every winter to Ireland for the hunting season. Rich noblemen and bankers from France, Gormany, and half find London, during the gay season, in spite of its fog and smoke a most agreeable Watering place, and rich Americans who have made the same discovery are U. rinning to join them. All this large class have property outside of Great Britain on which they draw for their expenses, and the sums sent to them form no Inconsiderable part of the balance we are con-Bidering.

Then, again, numbers of capitalists, who have hever been out of Great Britain are driven by the difficulty of finding sufficiently productive home investments into sending their capital abroad, and in this they have been naturally encouraged and assisted by their countrymen Inforeign lands. The minus of tin, iron, and. coal with which England is endowed, the in-Benuity of her artisans, and the skill and enter-Drise of ner manufacturers have, until lately, at least, been producing material wealth more than it could be consumed. Surplus whatever it was, has helped to the fund on which Great Britain how draws. An immense amount has ient to foreign Governments. Large sums have gone to purchase the bonds and Mocks of our American railroads. Other Nums are invested in private loans, in banking institutions, and in shares in various corporate undertakings. The result is that Great Britain stands to the rest of the World an mowhat in the same relation that pleasure resort like News ert does to this country. If accurate returns could be had of the marchingdise carried port every year, the desses and furniture, the provisions, wines and fruits, the food sea and cows, and the building materials employed in the construction of houses, and if the value of these were to be compared with those of the agriculturni products and the guess at manufactures sent out from the place, the balance of trade against it would be found to be far greater in proportion than that eat Britain, and the car lanation of it would be similar. Newport, the circui Britain. ing place of rich men. whose wealth is invested elsewhere.

A precise computation of the fereign in-Britain is, of course, impossible, since nothing | money used in New York and other

short of an inspection of their private books and papers would furnish the necessary facts. A tolerably approximate estimate may, however, be arrived at in another way. As we have said, a great deal of British money has been lent to colonial and foreign Governments, and to railroad, municipal, and other corporations in the colonies and foreign countries, and a great deal has been invested in shares of companies formed for the purpose of carrying on industrial and commercial enterprises abroad. In Great Britain, as in this country, the ancient Roman Institution of the cololion has developed into forms and been applied to purposes as various as they are novel. and the recent adoption there of our American principle of the limited liability of corporate shareholders has largely stimulated the adoption of this convenient method of combining the means of small investors into large aggregate amounts. And as all these various investments are constantly changing hands. the particulars of them have become known and are accessible to the public. A brief and compact account of them is found in the London Daily Stock and Share List, a publication similar to our New York Stock Exchange Quotation List, only more thoroughly made up, and which appears on the afternoon of every business day. It furnishes a complete catalogue of all the securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, the amount of capital represented by each, the dividend or interest they yield, the prices bid and asked, and the business done in them for the day. Some idea of the enormous extent of the field thus covered may be gained from the fact that the List is a sheet of four pages nearly as large as those of our daily New York newspapers, and contains the names and particulars of nearly 2,000 securities. Compared with the New York list it has eight times the superficies, and gives about two and a half times as many titles of stocks and bonds. It is an epitomized ledger of British stock and bond investments, and a summary of their amount. Supplemented by another useful publication, the Stock Exchange Year Book, published every December, it tells us a large part of what for our present purpose we need to know of the manner in

which the British people invest their money Directing our attention now to those portions of the List which relate to investments in the donies and foreign countries, we find menloned, first, Indian Government Securities, the nterest on which is paid at the Bank of England, and the arrangements in regard to which are the same as for the national debt. These curities amount to \$68,000,000 the whole of which, it is safe to say, is held in Great Britain, and the rate of interest on which is for the most part 4 per cent. India has in addition a debt n rupes currency, not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, amounting to £104,000,000, the interest on which averages 4 per cent., and of which probably two-thirds, or £70,000,000, belongs to

British holders.
Then come Colonial Government Securities. or loans made on their own account by British Columbia, Canada, Ceylon, Jamaica, New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, and other British colonies, a portion of them being guaranteed by the mother country. These are all in storling money, and the interest on them is paid in London. They amount to £120,000,000, and bear on an average 5% per cent, interest. All of these may be reckoned as belonging to residents in Great Britain, since the money was porrowed there originally and the rate of interest paid is less than that which the colonists are accustomed to getting.

We find next quoted foreign stocks, that is to say, the national debts of foreign countries. Many of these were contracted in sterling money, and the interest on them is payable by stipulation in London. This entegory includes borrowings by Brazil, Chili, Italy, Norway, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and several less important nations. Leaving out the Spanish. Turkish, Egyptian, and other loans, of the enormous amount of £400,000,000, which at present are in default, these securities amount n the aggregate to £370,000,000, yielding on an average 5% per cont., all of which goes to British olders. In addition the list quotes the obligations of Austria, France, the United States, and ther countries, of which the public debts are owned and dealt in by inhabitants of Great Britain, and which are of the face value of very nearly £2,000,600,000. It is a moderate estimate o reckon one-tenth of this amount, or £200,000,+ 000, as belonging to British holders, and the average rate of interest as being 4% per cent.

After this, India railway stocks and bonds guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in louncil, are enumerated, to the amount of £11,000,000, the interest on all of which, paid regularly by London agents to investors residing in the United Kingdom.

Shares and debts of rallways in British nossessions, such as Canada, India, and Tasmania, figure in the list for £117,000,000, and yield an average of 5 per cent. per annum. It is fair to estimate at least two-thirds of them, or say

£80,000,000, as being held in Great Britain. Telegraph companies operating cables and land lines, either partially in foreign territory. as the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, or cholly so like the Mediterranean, Black Sen. Vert India, and similar companies, represent a capital of £25,000,000, on which an average acome of not less than 4 per cent, is earned broad and paid to British capitalists.

Foreign railway stocks to the amount of £57,000,000 and foreign rallway obligations to the amount of £40,000,000 come next, a few of which pay nothing, and others as much as 8 per cent. These are not, however, owned exclusively in Great Britain, but we may fairly set lown at least £50,000,000 as held there, and the average income yielded by them as 4 per cent. Next we find quoted American railroad bonds n sterling money, the interest on which is paid 00, the interest on nearly all being 6 per cent. Great Britain. Besides these, there are dollar onds and shares, such as those of the New York Central, Eric, and other railroad companies, to the amount of £175,000,000, of which certainly 20 per cent., or £35,000,000, are held in Great Britain, and pay on an average 6 per

Besides all these, we have colonial and foreign mines, water and gas companies in Europe and in North and South America. loans of colonial and foreign municipalities like Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Melbourne, Oamaru, Otago, and other places, tea and coffee plantation companies, asphait companies, land companies, Suez and other canal shares, guano companies, sugar manufactories, and countiess similar enterprises. All of these taken together represent a capital at par of upward of £50,000,000, paying dividends and interest averaging not less than 5 per cent. Putting the foregoing items together gives

Include Government secur. Courses 52,720,000 to 100 to 2,000,000 to 100 to 100

the following result: 120,000,000 5)4 6,600,000 \$70,000,000 \$14 20,000,000 200,000,000 40 0,000,000 11,000,000 4 44,000 paid in London.
ther foreign stocks.
blia railway debentures.
contair railway shares Telegraph shares
Foreign railway shares
American railroad suchs and Fonds | 110,000,000 6 | 6,000,000 Mines and Miscellaneous | 50,000,000 5 | 2,300,000

Or, expressed in our currency, Great Britain has invested abroad in stocks and bonds a capital of \$5,700,000,000, and draws from it an annual revenue of \$290,000,000. This is exclusive of investments in stocks and bonds not dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, the amount of which it is useless to try to even

Deducting nowthis £58,010,000 from the average annual balance against Great Britain of £50,000,000, there remains say £22,000,000 to be accounted for. A part of this is probably errors in estimating the stocks and bonds belonging to British holders, but much of it also represents the income of commercial capital employed in the United States and other countries.

American cities in forwarding our exports is that of British merchants and bankers, and the same thing is true of other countries, and if we follow the same rule that we did in regard to freights, and allow that three-fifths of the imports into Great Brit-ain are made by the aid of British advances, and that the earnings on these advances at the port of export are 2% per cent, we shall have nearly £7,000,000 of income from this source. Private investments on bond and mortgage, in real estate in cities and in the country, and in various banking and manufacturing enterprises here and elsewhere, may be credited with £3,000,000 more, reducing the deficiency to be accounted for by £10,000,000, or to £12,000,000. This, as we have said, may be ascribed to errors in our estimates, or it may represent capital withdrawn from abroad in addition to income. It is known that for three years past the United tates has been paying off her foreign creditors by buying back the bonds, stocks, and other evidences of debt which we so lavishly manufactured prior to 1873, and many of these have come to us from British holders; but whether they amount to as much as£12,000,000 or \$60,000,-000 a year for the past five years, is not so certain, and no other country than ours has been in a condition to pay its foreign debts to any considerable extent. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the £12,000,000 in question represents only the balance of avcrages, and that the actual figures for the last few months are more favorable; that is to say, the imports are decreasing and the exports increasing. But, however this may be, the facts we have presented show that Great Britain is the chief creditor country of the world, and that all other countries have to pay her a tribute of many millions annually.

DOGS THAT ARE FASHIONABLE.

How Tastes Bun this Season in the Matter

of Canine Companions. "The fashion in dogs," said Mr. Dan Foster, the fancier, "changes from year to year, the same as in women's dresses. I should name as the most fashionable dogs at this time the rough-coated St. Bernard and the English pug. The St. Bernard dogs are rare. but there is a demand for them reaching as far as Colorado. The pups are worth from \$50 to \$1,000. The English pug is a dog that went | Ant this-it, too-is all a lie-this, too-my hair, and came. He has undergone vicissitudes, he has. Near a hundred years ago there wasn't a fashionable lady's coach in England that didn't have his singularly ugly muzzle poking out of t. He had been brought over by a sailor from it. He had been brought over by a sailor from Japan. The first strain imported was very black, and went to Lord Willoughby; the second, lighter, was brought over by the same sailor, and went to Mr. Morrison. By these names the two strains of pags are still known. Ten years ago they were almost unknown here; now, fat and sleek, they may be seen by the score waddling with ladies in Broadway and looking out of curtained windows in Fifth avenue. They cost from \$25 to \$200 each. Col. Sellers bought one, a maio, at the bench show some years ago and made the mistake of calling it Clytennestra. The pug has no voice, He is worthy on account of his ugliness and affection.

affection.

Then, for a scarce and fashionable dog, I should name next the King Charles spaniel, He first came to England as a present to Charles II, from King Charles of Spain. I pretend to have a supply of dogs, but I own only a single pair of these, which I keep for breeding purposes. The male welchs five pounds and the female seven pounds. The animal is black and tan in color, and is worth from \$100 to \$200.

"Then comes the small black and tan, a common lady's pet, with a bark so big that it shakes him all over; he is worth from \$25 to \$125, according to his size and marking. The small buil and terrier is a pet of fashionable men. He is pure white, and is worth from \$50 to \$250. And the Japanese pag is a remarkably fashionable dog. He rides in carriages that have coats of arms on their panels. He is rough coated, and is black and white or yellow and white, and he costs \$150 and \$200.

Did you ever, "continued the fander, relapsing into the region of soul, "See a \$50tch colly? He is as soft and beautiful as a dream, He's got eyes like a maiden in love. He is very rare in America. Mr. Joe Jefferson, the actor, had one, and I presume has him now, that was a beauty. A colly would cost from \$50 to \$300.

Then, I shall name, to close the list, the Then, for a scarce and fashionable dog, I

Then, I shall name, to close the list, the "Then, I shall name, to close the list, the Italian greyhound, which is worth from £25 to £150. But," continued the fancier, "I must say a word about my two noble dogs, Wallace, an English mastiff, and Monk, my 8t. Bernard, who is dead. Wallace is n but follow, who is as well trained as most servants, and more faithful. He can fetch and carry as well as anybody. He would do for abank messenger. He will go shopping with a lady, and is trained to keep strangers and tramps at bay. Mr. Samuel Italian is negotiating for his curcinate.

added the fancier, with pride, "and I am pretty sure he will act him. If he does it will cost Mr. Tilden \$850.

"Monk," continued the fancier, relapsing into profound melancholy, "dred in December last. I brought him over with me the August previous from the monastery of St. Gothard. He was the finest dog that ever stepped, and as to his money value I might have soid him for \$1.00. He only lacked speech to have been a human being. He was the only dog I ever really loved. He measured over six feet from the total, his head was the most sagacious and magnificent that was ever set upon canine shoulders, and when he died the ladies sent me mourning cards inscribed. Ams. boor Monk!"

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WAYS. His Curt Reply to a Delegation that had Not

Supported blm. From the Studiobles. An incident unquestionally authentic which has never before been related in print may be told of Mr. Websier. On their way home from the Convention, which was held, we besieve, at Philadelphia, the Mississippi delegation called upon Mr. Websier at his modest may be tend of the worker. On their way home from the Convention, which was heid, we besieve, at Philadelphia, the Mississippi debegation called upon Mr. Webster at his modest house on Louisiann avenue, in Washington. It was near the close of a summer's day, when, ushered into the little front parlor, and introduced to Mr. Webster, the Chairman, Judge Sharkey—the same it may be who years afterward was conspicuous in the reconstruction politics of his State—addressed the great orator in terms of flattering eulogy, saying, among other things, how picased the and his fellow delegates would have been to see Mr. Webster's great abilities recognized in the nomination of their party for the Presidency. As a matter of fact, the delegation had steadily voted against him in the Convention. It was upon this fact that Mr. Webster's curt reply turned. "You have expressed, Mr. Chairman," said he, the sentiment that your desire—and I must surpose that your action was in conformity to that desire—in the recent Convention of the Whig party for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States—your desire and effort was that that nonor should fail upon me, in resuonse to which I have only to say that the resord, gentlemen, is the other way. Good night, gentlemen, is the other way. Good night, gentlemen, and howing himself through the folding doors into the rear parlor where Mrs. Webster sat In the deep ning twilight, he vanished to Mississpip eyes, leaving his visitors, sterally rebuiled for his pervice, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find their homeward way as best they misse, to find the prese, and escending the folding the folding the folding the folding the find t ouse on Louisiana avenue, in Washington

A Man Killed by a Rattlesnake. From the Sunder Advance.

Mr. John Robinson, living near Webster, while rising along the road with several other rentlement the week, theovered a large rattices shade crawling baseds with the road with several other rentlement in the rentlement of the re

TRAINED ANIMALS OF 200 YEARS AGO. Horses that Danced on a Tight Rope Queer Shows to Old London,

A story was told, many years ago, of a shelk of one of the wandering tribes in Egypt, who, when laughed at by some of Napoleon's soldiers for living in a country that would no support even a bird, retorted that he would send his storks for some French birds who would bring them over on their backs, as his people would have to carry the Frenchman before they left, and bidding them watch at early dawn the next day he departed. Some of the men were curious enough to remember his words and watched. The next morning a flock o storks flew over from the sen, having on their backs several European birds that left their foreign consorts, who had evidently borne them over the Mediterranean, and flew down among the men, who were much impressed with the supposed power of the old chief. He had, however, merely taken advantage of a peculiar habit of these birds to test the credulity of the Frenchmen; and it has been proved within a few years that the tale is not an exaggerated one, as small birds are frequently observed sit ting on the backs of storks on their southward trips, which is perhaps as remarkable as if they had been trained to do it.

Although the training of animals at the present day is an art almost perfected, a glance over some of the trained animals of the past shows that we have not really advanced in this direction. Horses were exhibited in the early part of the thirteenth century that walked and danced on a rope, a trick that at the present day would be pronounced impossible. The ropes were extremely large and pressed into a triangular shape, and the horses feet were provided with shoes made of a similar substance. Others were taught to He down, while an ox with a trumpet in his mouth would straddle his back, making a most comical and ludierous appearance as they marched around. In a Bodielan Ms. of the fourteenth century is an account of horses trained to combat. The animal is represented as rising in the air and striking at a shield held by the joculator, who, in turn, thrusts at him with a short sword, or club, both keeping time, or regulated by some musical instrument. In the Bodielan Library are found sketches of tumbing noes, we, taken in England in the same century; and in the reign of Queen Anne, according to the manuscript." a wild, hairy man was exhibited at Charing Cross that danced on a tight rope with a balance to music. He also drank a glass of ale, took off his hat, and smoked his pipe like any other Christian." Previous to that animals appearance, the following letter appeared in the Standard of April 3,1711, probably intended as an advertisement: tion. Horses were exhibited in the early part Tam have auro-ten days, no more— Ten days auro-ten days, no more— I torded with bere bort the school of shining minnows stem the stream. The little school of shining minnows stem the stream was there with me, and we laughed; Yes, and we build; because I would go first. And then We held such seller's laund and, haled ran And splashed the watch had and assaled nash. I wonler why be connected to the laund assaled nash. Every day I look for him. S. 17.11. probably intended as an advertisement;
Heavenp Sin Having head that this instinuis a great
encourage rollingenisty. I have brought with me a rope
dancer that was caught in one of the woods belonging to
the origin Magai. He is by birth a monaey, but awains
upon a rope, takes a tiple of tobacco, and drinks a glass
of ale like any reasonable creative. He gives great satistaction to the quality, and if you will make a subscription
for han I will send for a brother of his out of Hoband,
that is a very good tunible, and also for another of the
same family, whom I design for my "Merry Andrew,"
as being a great minus and the greatest droll in the country where he is now.

Later, trained monkeys were used in London in a play called. The Expedition of Alexander the Great," and as the warrior passed through the various roads of Asia the animals appeared. in a play cailed." The Expedition of Alexander the Great," and as the warrior passed through the various roads of Asia the animals appeared, dancing and throwing themselves from tree to tree in a most natural manner, while, to the laffinite amusement of the specialors and the mortal terror of the "noble army," showers of manufactured ecocanuts fell upon the stage.

Drawings which are more than four hundred years old represent horses standing on their foreigns and beating time with their hind ones on a drum held by the showman, and in 1612, at a grand court festival. Moses Pluvruel, riding master to Louis XIII. of France, accompanied by nine gentlemen, went through a ballet dance on herseback, executing leaps into the air and graceful returns that were wonderful in the extreme. The following is from a show bill in the time of Queen Anne: "To be seen at the Ship upon great Tower Hill, the finest taught horse in the world. He fetches and carries like a spaniel dog. If you nide a giove, a handkerchief, adoor key, a pewier basin, or so small a thing as a sliver twopence, he will seek about the room until he has found it, and will then bring it to his master. He will also tell the number of spots on a card, and leap through a hoop, with a variety of other performances."

According to Strutt, these exhibitions led to the formation of a regular circus, and at that time the experiment was probably first tried in the says: "I believe a modern species of exhibition was introduced to public notice about forty years back, by a man named Price, who dispinyed his abilities at Dobrey's, near Islington. Soon after, a competitor by the name of Sampson made his appearance, and he again was succeeded by Astley. The latter established a riding school near Westminster bridge, and has been a successful candidate for popular favor. These performances originally took place in the open air, and the speciators were exposed to the weather, which frequently proved unfavorable, interrupting the show, and sometimes preventing it nitosether.

back but the circus has passed into other hands, and the spectacles exhibited there in the present day (1800 are far more special) than those of any other of the minor theatres."

In Calabria, and especially in the city of Lyburis, the people were noted for the skill they showed in training horses. This might truly be placed among the lost arts or tricks, for though we have our trained study now, we can in nowise educate them up to the standard of the ancients. The Lybrian horses were so generally and thereoughly drilled and trained that the Crotonians, when marching against them in time of war, provided themselves with upper and interesting the notes, rearring the horses, on hearing the notes, rearring and ances they had been taught, thus causing areat contision, and ultimately the defeat of their owners.

In other times the hare, which is now thought to be so untractable and timed, was rendered so Oh, what a world at waiter is a washened by its toot.

The st democratical array is a washened by its toot.

The st democratical array is a washened by its toot.

The statement are of mornt!

And defails an enthelance.

To eccape the sould of sight.

With rich mine, faile, there.

With rich mine faile.

The through the statement toots.

The defails that the faile.

Of the mine thirt, that faile.

In older times the hare which is now thought to be so untractable and timid, was rendered so bold by constant training that in all the fores and shows it held quite a prominent position; and in a very old manuscript found in the Harleian Library there is an engraving which represents a hare marching up and down, and leating a labor to an admiring crowd of spectators. Johnson notes a similar case in the above, mentioned shows. A hare was trained to attack a dog, and as the latter rushed at his antigonist it would string in the air, and, landing on the back of the dog, would drive its share clark into the flesh just before the car, and cling with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. on the back of the log, would are classed in good the back of the log, would are classed into the flash just before the car, and classed into the flash just before the car, and classed into the flash just before the car, and classed into the flash just before the car, and classed into the flash just before the car, and began in the cold engravings, and the same is not increased to the car, and the same is not increased in same of a paintings, and he is merely retresented as sitting on his haunches in a most recancied position, while a man stands in frost endavoring, with the assistance of a hure club, to make him retrained the particular that decidedly unconferrable position.

The assistance of a hure club, to make him retrained the particular flash decidedly unconferrable position.

The flash came off at the time agreed upon the flash came of a the time agreed upon the flash came of a the time agreed upon the flash came of a the time agreed upon the flash came of a the time agreed upon the flash came of a the time agreed upon the flash came of a the time agreed upon the flash came of a the time agreed upon the flash came of a the time agreed the came of a the time agreed the came of a the time agreed the came

ings, and he is merely represented as sitting on his haunshes in a most medanchely position, while a man stands in front endavoring, with the assistance of a huge club, to make him remain in this decidedly unconnertable position. Even in comparatively modern times they are seldom spoken of. In 1064 "Portices that dance the morrice" were mentioned as acting in Ben Jonson's tlay of Bartholomew Fayne. Inth soon after a company of dancing dogs appeared at Southwark Fair called the Bail of Little Dogs." The showbid said: "You shall see one of them, named Marquis of Gaillerdain, whose dexicrity is not to be compared; he dances with Mine. Poncette, his mistress, and the rest of their company, at the sound of instruments, all of them observing so well the cadence that they maze everybody." At the close it declares that they have danced before the Queen and all the nobility. The most remarkable fear, however, was that of a larger dog that belanced a pole on his back that supported a large barrel that formed a roest for a large cock.

The following is told of an exhibition given near Fail Mail. London, in 1700: "A number of little birds to the amount, I think of twelve or fourteen, being taken from different cages, were pinced upon a table in the presence of the specialors, and there they formed themselves into ranks, like a company of soldiers; small cones of paper, having some resembances to grenadiers' caps, were put on their heads, and diminutive imitations of muscets, made from wood, secured under their left wings. Thus equipped they marched to and fro several times, when a single bird was brought forward, supposed to be a deserter, and set between six of the muskelsers three in a row, who conducted him from the top to the bettom of the table, on the middle of which a small brass cannon charged with a little granowider had been proviously placed. The deserter was placed in from to the cannon and his guards divided, three retiring on the right side and three on the Other, whill he was left standing by kinnself. Anoth

From the San Principes Chronicle.

REDWOOD CITY, Feb. 7.—A dead body was count vester lay at Baden Station, San Matter County. A

BARREL-ORGAN MELODIES.

Preparing Tours for the Opening of Spring-The Airs Most Popular, With the opening of spring 150 hand organs will be let loose on the community. The warm weather thawed out a full-grown organ in the Bowery one day last week. After the quiet of the winter its music was peculiarly resonant and noticeable. The populace might have risen and crushed it, but it played new tunes, and soon had a large audience gathered about it that listened to tunes from "Olivotte and "Boccaccio." The ragged little giri The ragged little girls waltzed together and enjoyed themselves imnensely. No organ grinder of any enterprise starts out in a new season with an old set of tunes. It depends, however, on the condition

of his pocket. He either buys an entirely new

cylinder, bristling all over with popular mejo-

dies, or he invests in one or two tunes at \$4

cyinaer, bristing all over with popular melodles, or he invests in one or two tunes at \$4 each. An old tune can be taken off a cylinder and a new one put in its place.

There is only one place in this city where barrel organs are manufactured, tuned, and repaired. The monopolist is H. S. Taylor, who has his manufactory in Chatham square, at the intersection of New Bowery and Chatham street. It occupies the two top stories. When a reporter was on the stairs yesterday, he was startled by a succession of musical snorts and bits of tunes that dropped down from the stories above. Once in the workroom, organs of all sizes and varieties were seen scattered about. There was a great organ worked by steam, which came from the carrousel in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. A workman started it with a crank, and it gave unterance to the most awful noises. Mr. Taylor said it was very much out of tene. A large organ from a Coney Island carrousel was in better condition and less painful. Perched on a shell was a small plane organ—forty years old, it was said. It had a box with movable figures. Napoleon lay dying in a bed, and Marshai Soult stood at the foot begring pennies with a platter, from which he floug them into a square box. Other French officers in gergeous uniforms stood near in the most unconcerned manner, occasionally turning their heads and bonding their arms. This said scene was accompanied by the opening chorus in "Pinafore," followed by "Branni-

most unconcerned manner, occasionally turning their heads and bonding their arms. This sad seene was accompanied by the opening chorus in "Pinafore," followed by "Brannigan's Band."

"That organ," Mr. Taylor said, "belongs to a gentleman up town. Lots of them keep them. There is hardly a yacht afloat but has an organ aboard."

Mr. Taylor is very busy with the spring trade. There is a good demand for new tunes, and many of the old ones are still very popular. "The Sweet Bye and Eye" is a great favorite in the West, where it is regarded as a pleasantly pious air. "St. Patrick's Day" is the safety valve of all city organs. An Irishman under the weather has a strong antipathy to an organ. He demands to hear "St. Patrick's Day," and it it is not forthcoming, wee to the organ. From the Eastern States comes the call for Moody and Sankey airs. New Englanders like to enjoy their religious music at odd hours.

In New York city, Dave Braham's songs, sung by Harrigan and Hart, are by far the most popular. "Hang the Mulligan Banner Up." and "Oh, He Promises," are great favorites. "The Second Order of Full Moons" is much prized. Of late many artists have demanded a song. "She's Just a Sweet Bouquet." It is set as a schottische, and is the newest thing in the organ line. Airs from "Olivette" and "Boccaccio" are is generally a waitz, a toolka, a schottische, a

An organ has from eight to ten tunes. There An organ has from eight to ten tunes. There is generally a waltz, a spoka, a schottische, a lig, a reel, a patriolic air, two pathetic tunes, and the safetyl valve, "St. Patrick's Day," No cool-headed grinder would consider his life safe if he played "Spring, Spring, Gentle Spring," or "Silver Threads Among the Gold," Not even Baxter street can stand those airs now. Many organs are sent to South America and Cuba. They are set with operatic and Spanish airs. In Havana a grinder is not allowed to play in the streets. He may play one tune on a corner to attract attention. He is then called into a café and the light-hearted Cubans dance fandangos all day to the music. As fast as one set of dancers tire others take their place.

The organ-grinding business in this city is virtually monopolized by Italians. Occasionally a crippled German takes a turn at it. The maimed soldier has died off with the passage of time, and is rarely seen. It is sixteen years

maimed soldier has died off with the passage of time, and is rarely seen. It is sixteen years since the war closed, and the supply of veterans is not so plentiful as it was.

Mr. Taylor says that he knows a blind man who, aithough receiving \$70 pension a month from the Government, occasionally takes out an organ. He does it as a lark to relieve the dull monotony of his existence.

FISTIC REMINISCENCE.

The Original Articles of Agreement for the Hyer and Sullivan Fight.

Hunting over some old papers a few days ago, the veteran Mark Maguire found the original articles of agreement for the famous \$10,000 prize fight between Yankee Sullivan and Tom Hyer. The agreement was drawn by Gus Purdy, son of the old war horse of the Democracy, Elliah Purdy. The following is the document:

The said James Salitvan agrees to fight the said Thomas Hyer a fair standar high that a militale time, in a twen to control topod ring, according to the new rules as

Witnesses Appine Nestur, Thosas of Emos.

The fight came off at the time agreed upon, on a little island in Maryland. Sullivan's scenarios were Johnny Ling and Country McClosster, sometimes called Country McClosster, sometimes a line of the Instantian in sixteen rounds, lasting 17 minutes, escaring with but one mark, a blow on the eye, which gave Sullivan credit for the first knock down. It was whith was called a hurricane fight. The stakeholder was John French, Hyer had a minority of friends on the ground, but among them was the determined ex-Assemblyman Jim Irving, who saw that he got fair play. The fight gave Hyer the championaship of America, it originated from a rough and tumble fight in Sherwood's old saloon, corner Park place and Broadway, when Hyer gave the champion at terrible thrashing in return for a fearful blow that Sullivan gave him unawares.

Eight Men Killed in a New Mexico Quarrel.

From the Dady New Mexican.
From the last number of the Durango From the last number of the Durango Record the New Mexican obtains the particulars of a bloody affray near Farmington which resulted in the death of eight men. The Record gives but meagre particulars.

Some time last week a cow boy and a gambler became involved in a quarrel at Farmington about a woman and adjourned the dispute to an open plain for a duel, the survivor to take possession of the lady fair. The duel took place without second, the cow boy shooting with a thirty-eight-validity colfs revolver, and the gambler with a Winebester rifle. The cow boy was killed at the first fire, and the gambler retained to Farmington and it being Sunday wont to chirch.

In the mean time the friends of the cow boy, who had heard of the affair, went out to the geone of the duel and brought in the belly of the

HOW MAUD & WAS SAFED. Showing the Power of Uniform Kindness Over

Counsellor Samuel T. Harris of Cincinnati, an enthusiastic writer on horse matters, in an interesting article in Wallace's Mouthly, refers

interesting article in Wallace's Monthly, refers to Mand S. in this style:

"I saw her make the first trial she ever had. Within three weeks after she was harnessed in her three-year-old form, she made a full mile in \$1.20 to wagon. Bair's face was sunshine. He then and there predicted for her a wonderful future. "Because," said he, "every time. I call upon the baby, although so green and only three years old, she steals away from me so easily that she will trot as fast as she wants to when she gets age and strength."

Bair has studied her temperament more assistantly than most fathers seek to learn the proclivities of their children. She is will uping tempered, and imperious. She resists brute force with a violent resentment that cannot be conquered. She yields to the power of kindness with the affectionate sensibility of a noble-born gentlewoman. She is ambittous to the degree of rashness, and intelligent far beyond her years and opportunities.

yond her years and opportunities.

No other trainer, within my knowledge, either living or dead, at all times, and under all circumstances, seems to realize that the best method of exercising mind over matter in the horse creation is by the unfailing power of considerate kindness.

cumstances, seems to realize that the best method of exercising mind over matter in the horse creation is by the unfailing power of considerate kindness.

When Mr. Vanderbilt sent her back to her old trainer, at Chester Park, she was given a public exhibition during the October trotting meeting in the presence of a special party of New York disobedience, and braced her back in determined disobedience, and braced her back in determined disobedience, and braced her lower is wagainst her neck as a purchase to withstand any attempt to control her, and, with a wilful fromy of mad temper, she plunged and broke and jumped and tossed her head in deflance of all obedience. This was not a new revelation to all horsemen who had known her in her colthood. She was rank as a raring fire. She plunged and jumped with mad fury. The grand stand was well filled with curious spectators. There sat Mr. George Alley and Mr. Alley Bonner, with their New York party watches in hand, evidently disappointed at this humiliating performance. Ball blushed with crimson confusion at the insame conduct of his frenzied favorite. But he showed no exhibition of temper. He was as patient and undisturbed as the sphinx. He never resorted to the cruoi treatment of many so-called and skilful trainers—that is, to coax and bribe their horses with sweetments in the stable, and on the slightest provocations undo all this effect by punishing them unmereffully in public. His conduct that day, followed up in his subsequent treatment saved Maud S. from ruin, and made her the index trotter of the year just passed. He quietly held her, coaxing her to desist, never scolding, or jerking, or sirking her, till he reached her stable. Even to the door her eyes flamed with open rebellion. There she was unharnessed, amid gentle carcases, her shows were pulled off, and she was kindly led lito winter quarters, in the hope that months of recreation would bring forgettainess of disastrous contests with her late Eastern driver for the mastery.

At last the track was drying u

She was not driven at once upon the track, but led four or five miles, and then quietly harnessed amid caresees.

If she began to show the least disposition to renew her unfortunate battles she was not resisted, for she would certainly have gained the mastery, but she was quietly walked to the stable, and put gently away till the next day, was she was led ten miles before being harnessed to the sulky. This may seem to be too mach jogging, but she required a vast amount of judicious work. Thus her anger and fears were dispelled; thus her confidence in her driver became absolute, and thus her great powers of speed were made perfectly practical. To-day any one who can hold steadily the reins without pulling can drive her with the greatest ease.

A Bethel in which Canal Boatmen and Sail-

ors Meet-Capt. Parkinson's Work.

The old clipper ship Carrier Dove is moored at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, as a Boatman's and Sallor's Bethel. She was purchased some time ago for \$800, sailors. boatmen, 'longshoremen, and others contributing their mite for the purpose. Evening ser-vices are held every Wednesday and Friday at

ing their mite for the purpose. Evening services are held every Wednesday and Friday at 75 o'clock in the old ship. There is also a Sunday school on Sunday at 15 o'clock, and a regular service at 75 o'clock P. M. The services are conducted by volunteers from different denominations. They have been well attended this winter by beaumen and their families from the many canal beats laid up in the vicinity, as well as by saliers and workingmen. Trouble is experienced from want of money to carry on the enterprise, the ship needing repairs. Sagpresents a picturesque appearance alongside the wharf, with a weather-beaten and ruined belt tower, without a belt.

Alongside is the canal boat of Capt. Harry Parkinson. He was a pioneer some years again promoting religious education among the boatmen and their families. In his boat prayer meetings are still held occasionally. The boat is decorated with American flags, but in his secular trade as a ship carpenter Capt. Parkinson sill carries out file decirines he used to preach. A sim below says that no profanity, smoking, or other wisked conduct will be allowed on beard. Capt. Parkinson is a short, sturdy, dark-complexioned beatmap verging upon 50 years, and is evidently sincers in his views. Ho says the cause of religion is prospering among the boatmen and sailors is lie vicinity, but that it is now of slow and steady growth, with no outbursts of revivalism. His old boat, the H. D. Denison, in which many of the revivals took place some years ago, has been broken up, and his new boat, the Young Denison, are as a tender to the Bethel ship, alongside which site is moored.

An Oyster Windfall.

Capt, Abijah Long of Wareham, Mass., had

FASHION NOTES. All poke bonnets have strings. Handkerchiels will again be worn. Out blue is a new share of this cole Burdered robe dresses will be much work. Pendant lookets are no longer fashionable. Ball earnings in rolled gold are very fashionable. Poke bounets of medium size will be worn again. goed and silver faces appear among new milliners Ecyptian designs are preferred in millinery orne. ments.

Small bonnets will be revived in the spring to a limited cake in.

Mahogany red shades prevail in the new Tuscan strews.

Very wide ribbons will be used in trimming early spring bonnets.

Peathers and dowers will be used to excess on spring The new millinery ernaments combine gold, steel, let and silver. The stee of gold thread in embroidery is the feature of the season. Coral and seaweed patterns appear in the borders of new printed goods. Panaches or cuts of feathers will be more used on bon-note than long rangle plaines. Hamiltonia rate role pattern dresses are becoming only to women of good stature. A large proportion of the new printed cotion dress goods are burdered on the class. The giave of the massing moment is the buttonless, loose, wrist wrinking good feeder.

The semesth we also retilled floors of the French, dutted over eith fues, are coming into lives in American The smooth vecalence titled floors of the French, detective dearf man. Great excitement entired and the dearf and brought in the help of the seens of the duel and brought in the help of the dearf man. Great excitement ensued, and the town speedily supplied a mob, which surrounded the church, howing and threatming the life of the gambler. A fight ensued, the campregation mostly supporting the gambler, in which that gentleman and six other of the combatants were killed.

Coally Clothes.

Promote Sin Promote Bulkon

At 500 Montgomery stroot can be seen an expensive suit of clothes, consisting of merely a dress contained and a process of the coal are organizated by help exceptions, and is for use on state occasions. The front and borders of the coal are organizated and the masses of the coal are organized with a masse of gold embousting the interbuteen the crown and bring, is soon at a least the promote of the masses and in the first of the same of the